ANOTHER PROPHET REJECTED.

NEW YORK AS COLD TO APOSTLE RALSTON AS TO DOWIE.

Tented Seer With a Pair of Bass Drums Finds That He, Too, Is Without Honor Hands of a Rival Prophet Laid Upon Him in Anger-Off to Darkest Newark.

Like Brother Dowie, Brother John H. Raiston is an apostle and a prophet who rst embarked in the prophet business in (hicago and afterward came to New York to gather in the shekels of the unregener-Brother Dowie has lately been having some impleasant adventures with creditors. receivers and other emissaries of the profane world, while Brother Raiston, not to put too fine a point on it, is on his uppers.

Bruised in body and in spirit, Brother Ralston collected his wife and children vesterday from the various eleemosynary institutions where they had been disributed as an incident to his prophesying career in sinful New York, and, with them, wet and weary and sore at heart, went to Newark, where he proposes once more to tackle the prophet industry. He is not discouraged. His objection to manual labor is as deep-seated as ever. He only let go here in New York to get a better hold over in Jersey.

It was Brother Ralston's rock-ribbed termination not to combine prophesy with labor of any kind which got him into trouble even out in Chicago. If you are a prophet trust, like Elijah the Dowie, you may divorce yourself from toil and still ravel in private cars. It's hard sledding when you try the business on individual lines, as Brother Ralston found out.

It was in the "Loud Cry and Third Annual Message From the Lord" line of prophecy that he embarked when he was in Chicago Brother H. T. Nelson was in the same business in Chicago at the same time, and he and Brother Ralston did not pull well

Brother Nelson urged upon Brother Raiston the advisability of doing something for a living. Brother Nelson himself is a stone mason. Mrs. Hedlung of 10 Columbia place, Brooklyn, who is one of the followers of Second Advent prophets, said last evening that Brother Nelson's hands plainly showed that he had worked some time. At present he is living at 965 Columbus avenue, Manhattan, where he is writing a book.

he is fiving a book.

But back in Chicago Brother Ralston resented Brother Nelson's suggestion about manual labor and parted company with him. With his wife and two children, Jacob, aged 12, and Bonny, aged 9, four tents and two seeds a grand Prophet. hass drums, he organized a grand Prophet and Apostle aggregation and went out on the road. He travelled as far as New Orleans, exhibiting in some towns for several weeks at a time and sometimes playing only one night stands. He was on his way northward when the Dowie caravan reached

northward when the Dowie caravan reached New York. How that event turned the faces of all crankdom afterward is recent history. All the standard varieties of cranks as well as scores of others with brains bedevilled in new and strange ways set out on pilgrimages to New York and Dowie as another Mecca.

Brother Ralston, with his family and his tents and his two bass drums, joined the innumerable throng. He said yesterday that he was invited here by the Seventh Day Adventists. At all events he got here. His first descent was upon the Columbus avenue headquarters where Brother Nelson was conducting a brisk prophet business in connection with his literary labors. Brother Ralston's experiences at this place were

Ralston's experiences at this place were spirited from the outset.

On his very first attendance at one of the On his very first attendance at one of the prophecy seances he got licked and incidentally flung out. According to his own version of this affair, the assault was unprovoked. All he had done was to but in on one of Brother Nelson's best rhapsodical prophecies by dashing down to the front and shouting "Silence! The Lord is giving me a message!"

enouting "Silence!" The Lord is giving me a message!"

In relating the exciting scenes which followed Brother Raiston pointed with pride yesterday to the fact that they had not kicked him downstairs.

"They only got me as far as the bannisters," he said. "I fied down the stairs. They didn't kick me down, or even throw me over the bannisters. They tried to, but I am a strong man and I got a good grip on the bannisters and held on. I had my hands pretty badly scratched up but they didn't fing me downstairs. Oh but they didn't fling me downstairs.

"Nelson instigated it. He wants to be the chief prophet. I was his competitor. The men and the women, too, seemed to be mad with rage just because I said that

nad with rage just because I said that the Lord had appeared to me."

O. D. Hedlung of 10 Columbia place, Brocklyn, is one of the same faith with Brother Nelson. Mrs. Hedlung said last night that her husband could prophesy, too, although he did not make a business of it. He is a painter by trade.

To the home of the Hedlungs came Brother Ralston, with his wife and two children. Mr. and Mrs. Hedlung have four children of their own and only three rooms to their flat, but they took Mrs. rooms to their flat, but they took Mrs Raiston and the two children in and cared

Brother Ralston shifted for himself,

sort of angels.

"She did not want to go back to him until the evil one in some way gave her bad counsel," said Mrs. Hediung. "Raiston was a fine talksr. He always had

sion was a fine talktr. He always had enough to eat, because he could ask for it and for money so well. He used to come upstairs and tap on the window panes. He bothered us all the time."

The upshot of it was that Mr. Hedlung went to Commissioner of Charities Teale and Mrs. Ralston was taken to the Home for the Friendless and the children to other asylums for the destitute.

Brother Ralston meantime in some inscrutable way had amassed enough money to get to Newark. His wife wrote to him there and yesterday he came and got her and the children and took them to Newark, where he is going to continue prophesying.

RECEPTION AT PORTRAIT SHOW

Mme, Nordica Not There, but Many Women

and was the rendezvous yesterday afternoon of many people prominent in society, the ladies' committee giving a tea there. The committee, which includes Mrs. Charles Mrs. John Hobart Warren and Miss Frelinghave, received. The stairs and the salons and tea room were decorated with palms, and there were clusters of deep pink Nordica, who never ventures out in wet weather, did not keep her engagement to preside at the big table, and the ladies of

preside at the big table, and the ladies of the committee poured tea. A Hungarian orchestra played in the adjoining room.

Mrs. Hobart Warren wore a costume of coffee-colored panne velvet, and Mrs. Seth Barton French a gown of black lace over white taffeta and a white lace hat with pink toses. Mrs. Alexander wore a brown chifon gown with two embroidered flounces and full sleeves and a waist with bertha of chiffon.

Among others in the tea room were Mrs. Among others in the tea room were Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Mrs. Watson B. Dickerman, John La Farge, M. Jacacci, Miss desephine Harriot, Philip Schuyter, Col. Holm Chebran, William Rathbone and Mrs. John Chebran, William Rathbone and Mrs.

he did not at present contemplate making any changes in his staff after Jan. 1.

A REALLY good cook measures every ingre-

When you mix a cocktail do you measure? And do you know just how much of everything to use? GOLD LION Cocktails (ready to ice) never vary GOLD LION Cocktails—Seven kinds—Manhattan, Vermouth, Whiskey, Martini, Tom Gin, Dry Gin—and the American Of good wine merchants.

PROBLEM PUZZLED "DE ATE." Solved by an Appeal to an Expert and a Display of Generosity.

The Cook & Bernheimer Co.

A problem in mathematics which has occupied the deepest thinkers in the Florrie Sullivan Association was solved yesterday by an expert accountant from the Comptroller's office, and the event was elebrated last night by a blowout in the Hon. Phil Wissig's Grand street saloon.

An aspirant for office who belongs to the Hon. Florrie's club started the trouble by offering a diamond stud to the election district captain who showed the best results on election day. After the votes were counted a dispute arose as to what best results" meant.

The Hon. Julius Lyons, the fish merchant, who handled one of the districts, wanted the prize because the Tammany plurality in his district was greater than in any other. Several other captains disputed his claim on the ground that "best results" should be figured on the basis of the whole vote Tammany got as compared with 1901.

of the whole vote Tammany got as com-pared with 1901.

The district which showed up best on the latter basis is the Fifth, and to help along the dispute it was found that there were two captains there, Abe Herman and

Ike Von Leer.

When the problem was put up to the Hon. Florrie he promptly gave it up, but the other mathematicians figured out as many answers as have been worked out to the question "How old is Ann?"

Finally the Hon. Florrie called on a Tammany employee of the Comptroller's office, who decided that Herman and Von Leer had won the prize. The captains were summoned to meet at Wissig's last pright and it was appropried that the prize

were summoned to meet at Wissig's last night and it was announced that the prize would then be presented to the winners.

Aldermen Phil Benjamin made the presentation speech. He said: "In honor of your distinguished services I present you with this stud."

"Who gets it?" asked Herman.

"I am blessed if I know," said Benjamin.

"Fight it out."

Both wanted to wear the stud at the banquet to the Hon. Florrie and they settled that question at once by shaking dice.

"I tell you what I will do, to settle this whole matter," said Herman. "I'll waive all claim to the stud, Yon Leer, if you do. To even up matters you wear it at the dinner to Big Tim Sullivan next month. After that we will give the stud to Sam Solomon who came second in the

to Sam Solomon who came second in the race. He's got no diamonds and we have."
"It's a go," said Von Leer.

A. H. GREEN, THE GOOD CITIZEN. Men Who Shared His Public Life Praise His Work for the City.

"Those who best understood Andrew H. Green, because they were most near to him," as one of the speakers put it, met in the auditorium of the American Museum of Natural History last night to celebrate the memory of the public man of whom the museum itself is a memorial. In introducing ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, Chair-

"The park yonder, which he organized and maintained, is among Mr. Green's greatest monuments," said he. Mr. Howland took for his subject Mr. Green's relation to education and philan-

thropy. He said in part: His history is written over the whole face of the city. No terms can exaggerate the qualities which he displayed in the labor. The city is cosmopolitan, polyglot. It is overborne by a tide of immigration. It overborne by a tide of immigration. It has no traditions of civic pride or taste. It is governed in many cases on the theory of "the spoils of office," with the object of party gain and private profit. Consider, then, the virtues of the citizen who gives up fifty years of his life to beautify and decorate the city, preserve its history and secure money for its libraries.

money for its libraries.

After enumerating the many public offices in which Mr. Green served, the speaker closed with the remark that, "Mr. Green, as has happened to others high in honor, met his death at the hands of an assassin. He was as guiltless as a child, and the insene act brought sorrow to a stricken city."

stricken city."

Prof. Felix Adler spoke on Mr. Green "as a leader and an example of municipal patriotism."

patriotism."
Secretary Hall of the American Scenic and Historic Preservative Society, read regrets and eulogies from Gov. Odell, Senator Hoar, Edward M. Shepard and Andrew Carnegie. Prof. A. S. Bickmore related how Messrs. Roosevelt and Haines, with present Ambassador Choate, planned the American Museum of Natural History and the Metropolitan Muesum of Art and took the plans to Mr. Green for his approprial.

TALK TO SOUTHERN MEN. President Wilson Praises Their Individuality -On Forgiving Roosevelt.

At the Southern Society dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, Robert L. Harrison, the toastmaster, referred to the Panama affair as one instance where the Republicans had sanctioned secession, and referred to the President's luncheon to Booker Washington and the Bassett incident in the South, of which he said that he only could remark, with old John Jasper, that "the sun do move."

Thomas Nelson Page deprecated this introduction of the negro question. He

introduction of the negro question. He said:

"The mistake has not been repeated by the distinguished friend whom the toastmaster mentioned and I think he should be forgiven for that mistake."

Negroes, Mr. Page said, were like white people in that they were divided into different kinds, and we ought not to draw an indictment against the whole race.

President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton said the value of the Southerner in a community was that he contributed a certain individuality. The great trouble with this part of the country was the tendency to be like everybody else.

part of the country was the tendency to be like everybody else.

"The Southerner, said he, "always has a flavor, whether he gets it in a solid or a liquid form, and that flavor gets him a warm welcome in society. The Southerner has always some passion in him for something. There is a danger in our modern democracy of yielding to the majority, and not having your private opinions. The duty of the Southerner here is to reproduce in his family life the pictures he sees before him of the old days in the South. If we return to those old ideas of chivalry and honor we shall verify our heritage." verify our heritage."

Hamilton Wright Mabie said the American was an idealist although it was commonly said he was a materialist.

Melius-Heure.

Miss Albertiri Marie Heure was married to Ludlow Lawrence Melius in St. Paul's Lutheran Church, in West 123d street last evening. The bride wore white satin with

HIRED STRIKE BREAKERS SUE.

DEFENDANT, HENRY WHITE, GAR-MENT WORKERS' SECRETARY.

Jury Finds That as Executive Officer of His Union He Sent Tailors to Chicago to Take the Places of Rival Union Strikers-More Suits to Follow.

Henry White, general secretary of the United Garment Workers, was before Judge O'Dwyer and a jury in the City Court yesterday as defendant in a charge for breach of contract brought against him as an executive officer of the organization by two tailors, Samuel Klein and Aaron Goldman. According to their story, they were hired with others, a little more than six months ago in White's office in the Bible House to go to Chicago to take the places of strikers in the factory of M. Bonn & Co., where about four hundred tailors had quit

The strikers belonged to a rival union, and it was alleged in court that their places were filled through Secretary White's efforts. The complainants were among the strike breakers. They would not go until they received an agreement guaranteeing them six months employment at \$18 a

After a week or two some of the men refused to fill the strikers' places any longer, and others were discharged. The two complainants allege that they were discharged when they had earned \$50 each, some of the strikers being taken back. The two had sent most of their wages to their wives here and were stranded. They managed, so they said, to get money enough to return and went to White's office demanding that

the \$50 received.

White testified that he made the agreeand not the union, was personally responsible for any violation of it. Asked why he had not brought the union's minute books in which such transactions were recorded he said that the books had been given to the United Garment Workers of America, and he did not know what had been done with them.

America, and he did not know what had been done with them.

For the union, testimony was given that if the complainants had used due diligence they might have obtained work after they came back from Chicago.

The jury held that White had acted as an executive officer of the union in making the agreement and awarded the complainants \$310 each, the full amount of their claims. Mr. White's lawyer obtained a stay for five days in which to prepare briefs in support of a motion for a new trial. It was said last night that about three hundred similar suits are to be brought by other similar suits are to be brought by other men who went to Chicago on similar terms to these two

STRIKE IN KNOX HAT FACTORY First Serious Labor Disturbance in Its

50 Years of Business. The makers and finishers employed by the Knox Hat Manufacturing Company Grand and St. Mark's avenues, Brooklyn struck yesterday. This is the first serious trouble between employer and employee in the history of the great business, which has been in operation for more than fifty years. The strikers are members of the United Hatters of North America, Locals and 8. They are dissatisfied with the scale of wages paid under a new system adopted by the management.

For many years the Knox company has boasted of unfailing amity between the management and the employees. This good understanding was so manifest that when, several years ago, Edward M. Knox, president of the company was named as a candidate for the nomination for Mayor of the city, the proposition received considerable attention, owing to his known strength among the members of labor unions. When the company was organized into a stock corporation some months ago the general good fellowship between employer and employee was shown by an invitation to the men to take stock in the new corporation, which many of them did.

The grievances of the strikers were set forth last night by President Harley of the Finishers' Union. "The company has changed the material

Finishers' Union.

"The company has changed the material in two of the cheaper grades of hats," he said. "The new material is harder to handle, being less yielding and slower to shrink on the cones. This cut down the pay of the men who had to handle the material, and they asked for higher piece rates. Makers earn from \$22 to \$25 a week on the average. They would not stand the cut, and struck when the company refused to raise the rates. Then the company hired cheaper labor."

No statement could be obtained from the management yesterday. The business was founded in 1840 by Charles Knox, the father of the president of the new corporation. Seven years ago there was a little friction with the employees, but the trouble was adjusted amicably and the business continued with its record of never having a strike. The establishment has never been a distinctively union shop, although it was known that many of the departments were fully organized. The union rate of wages, and more than the rate demanded in many cases, was paid and many pon-union men were employed.

rate of wages, and more than the rate demanded in many cases, was paid and many non-tinion men were employed.

About two hundred are involved in the strike. The strikers allege that only twenty-five men have been secured by the company to take their places. It was said last night by one of the officers of the company that they would have all the men they wanted in a day or two.

The new men were escorted to the factory yesterday by a squad of policemen, threats of violence having been heard from the crowds that had gathered in the neighborhood of the factory.

HARPISTS NOT YET IN THE UNION

Must Promise Allegiance. Mme. Dufriche and Mme. Weill, the harpists of the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra, must again appear before a body of the Musical Mutual Protective Union before they can get their union cards.

The committee that "examined" the harpists on Monday reported yesterday that they had passed with fiying colors and recommended their admission. The directions of the direction of the dir

recommended their admission. The directors, however, deferred action until next week. One of the directors explained later that the harpists were not admitted because they failed to appear at the meeting and promise allegiance to the union. This was required of all new members. Both Mme. Dufriche and Mme. Weill, he said, would be admitted as soon as they so presented themselves.

Nahan Franko, manager of the Metropolitan orchestra admitted having forgotten to notify the harpists to be on hand at vesterday's meeting, but said they were so busy at a rehearsal that they could not have attended anyhow.

OPULENT CAP MAKERS

Offered to Put Up \$10,000 Bond to Keep an Agreement, Secretary Says.

The strike of the capmakers in the Davis factory, at 43 West Fourth street, which began last Monday, was indorsed last evening at a mass meeting of the Capmakers' Union in the Manhattan Lyceum. The Union in the Maintatan Lyceum. The strike was to force the firm, which is moving to Jersey City in February, to agree to employ only union workers there. The firm refused. "When Mr. Davis asked us what security

we could give that we would keep an agree-ment." Secretary Morris Mickol told last night's meeting, "we offered to put up \$10,000 from the union treasury as a bond if he would do the same."

This instance of the opulence of the union was greeted with cheers.

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LIBRARY CONTAINS 230,000 VOLUMES. \$6 PER YEAR.

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ASTOR PLACE & EIGHTH ST., NEAR BWAY.

THE PANAMA REVOLUTION. ong List of Questions Asked the President in a Resolution of Senator Hoar. Washington, Dec. 9.-In the Senate o-day Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested, f not in his judgment incompatible with the if not in his judgment incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate such facts as may be in his possession, or in that of any of the Executive Departments, as will show whether at the time of the ratification of the treaty with the Republic of Panama, lately communicated to the Senate, that province, Panama, had successfully established its independence, had lawfully adopted a Constitution and had given authority to the persons with whom said treaty purports to have been made to negotiate and ratify the same; also, the population of said Republic of Panama at that time, its capacity for self-government, and the race and character of the persons composing it.

Also, whether the officer negotiating or ratifying the treaty on the part of Panama had any personal or private interest in or relation to the construction of a canal across the 1sthmus of Panama.

Also whether the constitution of the Republic of Colombia authorized the secession of Panama therefrom, and whether Colombia was prevented by the action of the United States, or by any officer or force under the jurisdiction of the same, from attempting to assert its authority or to prevent such secession, and what instructions, if any, had been given by the Government of the United States to such officers, whether civil, military or naval, and whether, if any action had been taken by such officers without special authority, what action has been approved or disapproved by the Government of the United States.

Also, at what time information of any revolution or resistance to the Conversion. public interest, to communicate to the Senate

States.

Also, at what time information of any revo-lution or resistance to the Government of Colombia in Panama was received by the Government of the United States, or any Department thereof, and whether any in-formation was received of any expected or intended revolution before it occurred, and the date of such information.

the date of such information.

Mr. Hoar asked that the resolution be printed and go over. There was nothing in the resolution, he said, that would not be welcomed by the President, who desired to have full information go to the public in order to allay a feeling of suspicion, somewhat widespread, that this Government had been concerned in the revolution at Panama.

The resolution went over.

\$2,500,000,000 FOR THE NAVY. Measure Advocated by Capt. Hobson Is Introduced in the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- Representative Wiley (Dem., Ala.) to-day introduced, by request, the bill advocated by Capt Richmond P. Hobson, retired, of Merrimac fame for the upbuilding of the American Navy. The measure appropriates the stupendous sum of \$2,500,000,000, and provides that it shall be expended as follows: \$50,000,-000 during the current fiscal year, \$60,000,000 for the next year, \$70,000,000 in following

for the next year, \$70,000,000 in following year, and so on, with increases of \$10,000,000 yearly, until 1914-1915, when \$150,000,000 is appropriated. After that \$150,000,000 shall be expended in building war vessels each year from 1914-15 until 1924-25 inclusive. The measure says:

"The purpose of this act is the enlargement consecutively of the United States Navy and to establish its supremacy upon the navigable waters of the world, in order to promote the welfare and protect the interests and secure the peace of the United States at home and abroad, and to advance everywhere the cause of peace and justice among the nations of the earth."

The types and the number of vessels are to be determined by the President of the United States, acting with the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Wiley, who declines to father the measure, does not represent the district in which Cent. Holson resides.

to father the measure, does not represent the district in which Capt. Hobson resides. The hero of the Merrimac is a constituent of Representative Bankhead, whose seat Representative Foss of Illinois, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, had a long talk with the President this

had a long talk with the President this morning about prospective legislation for the navy. The President favors large expenditures for naval purposes, especially for building ships, and it was this phase of the subject which he discussed with Mr. Foss. The estimates for the naval establishment sent to Congress this week foot up \$90,964,750, as against estimates of \$74,884,540 and actual appropriations of \$74,686,801 last year. \$74.636.801 last year. ADVANCE IN FORESTRY.

annual Convention of the American For estry Association. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- The American Forestry Association met in annual convention here to-day. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson presided. Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Bureau of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture, was the prin-

cipal speaker. The report of the directors of the asso ciation, submitted to-day, indicates a solid advance in the forestry movement in the United States during the past year, par-ticularly in gaining the adherence of the people of the West to the forest reserve people of the West to the forest reserve policy and educating railroads and lumbermen to see that their interests coincide exactly with the purpose and plans of the association. The directors renew the resolution made last year that all of the forestry work of the Government be consolidated and placed under the Bureau of Forestry instead of, as at present, scattered between the General Land Office, the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Forestry. The directors also strongly advocate the proposed Appalachian National Forest Reserve

The total area now in the National Forest Reserve is shown to be over 63,000,000

The committee on nominations submitted the following report, which was mitted the following report, which was adopted by the organization: For presi-dent, James F. Wilson of Iowa, Secretary of Agriculture; first vice-president, Dr. B. E. Ferno of New York; secretary, Ed ward A. Bowers of Connecticut; treasurer, Otto Luebhart of Washington. The report showed that the member-ship of the association now numbers 2,107, and the directors urge that by individual

PARKS DRAGS FARLEY TO PRISON.

effort of the members this figure be raised

at Least One Year. Henry Farley, a walking delegate, wh ied for Sam Parks when Parks was on trial for extortion, was sent yesterday to State prison on an indeterminate sentence of from one to two years. He pleaded guilty before Judge McMahon. His counsel asked for lenity on the ground that he had made a confession.

New Housesmiths' Union Full Up. The books of the Housesmiths' Union o New York were closed yesterday to new applicants after the office of the union had been besieged all day by members of the old Parks local, who are anxious for

The Wood Inquiry. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- Brig.-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss was again a witness to-day before the Senate Military Affiairs Committee which is investigating the charges against Gen. Leonard Wood. Gen. Bliss was re-called for additional testimony in regard to the alleged presentation of the silver ser-vice to Gen. Wood by the Jai Alai of Havana. VATICAN AT ST. LOUIS FAIR.

INTERESTING AND VALUABLE EXHIBIT TO BE MADE.

Have Portraits of Pope Leo and of the Present Pope, Reproductions of the Codex Vaticanus and of Other Precious Manuscripts Belonging to the Pope.

WASHINGION, Dec. 9 .- The news of the acceptance by his Holiness Pope Pius X. of the official invitation to the Vatican to participate in the world's fair to be held in St. Louis next year, has been received at Washington, and by the exposition authorities at St. Louis. Not only will an exhibit be installed, but Cardinal Satolli is expected to be the guest of the Archbishop of St. Louis and the Exposition, as the representative of the Pope during the

The collection of the exhibit which will

The collection of the exhibit which will be sent to St. Louis will be under the direct charge of the Rev. Father Ehrle, prefect of the Vatican library, who will select such objects of interest relating to the Vatican as will be most appreciated by and instructive to exposition visitors.

There will be portraits of the late and present Popes, of the principal officials of the Vatican and the most distinguished cardinals; a series of photographic enlargements showing St. Peter's and the different portions of the Vatican; photographic copies of the most famous decorations of the Vatican, including the Sistine Chapel and St. Peter's; sketches of the Catacombs and other famous religious relics and monuments in Rome; a collection of coins issued by various Popes; collections of autographs by various Popes; collections of autographs from the archives and the library; a large selection of the work of the Papal mosaic factory, the most famous in the world; maps and documents relating to missions in the Louisiana Territory; reproductions of the Codex Vaticanus, the oldest copy of the Halv Scriptures in existence and the Holy Scriptures in existence and the most valuable book in the world; re-productions of other unique and precious manuscripts belonging to the Pope, and

productions of other unique and precious manuscripts belonging to the Pope, and many other selections from the treasures of the Vatican.

The exhibit will also contain many of the relics of Leo XIII. from the Vatican collection, including among other things a complete set of the several editions of his literary works, and probably the vestments worn by him, together with a copy of his latest photograph.

Another of the interesting exhibits will be a copy of the letter of William Eleroy Curtis, the commissioner sent to Rome by the exposition managers to procure the Vatican treasures, in which he modestly and graphically describes his own reception by the Pope. This paragraph from Mr Curtis's letter is made public:

"In appearance and manner he is in ideal Pope; a man of fine stature will a gentle, graceful dignity, a beautiful brown eye, a benevolent expression, snow wnite hair, and a healthy, ruddy complexion. He speaks slowly, which adds to the impressiveness of his manner, and his white robes, with an immense gold chain as large around as your little finger, and a cross four inches long, containing eight magnificent emeralds, each as large as your thumb nail, make him a striking picture."

SECRETARY CORTELYOU'S REPORT Conservative Statements Regarding the

Bureaus of Corporations and Labor. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- The first annual report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor gives a full account of the progress made in the organization of the Department, discusses at considerable length the work of the various bureaus, complies with the several provisions of law relating to statements of moneys received and disbursed and makes such comments and recommendations in regard to com-mercial and industrial affairs as appear

mercial and industrial affairs as appear to be warranted by existing conditions. In regard to the Bureau of Corporations the report says:

The creation of the bureau was viewed by some with alarm, or, at least, with suspicion. It was feared that the powers granted might be hastily or inadvisedly used to the injury of legitimate enterprise. No such purpose actuated the framers of the law; no such purpose will control its administration.

no such purpose will control its administration.

Many corporations have been granted
important privileges by the public, and some
of these corporations, through consolidation
of capital, have acquired extensive influence
in the industrial affairs of the country. Such
privileges, if used improperly, not only retard
the progress of industry but frequently
breed corruption in politics. The legislation breed corruption in politics. The legislation creating the Bureau of Corporations was the expression of a popular belief that further safeguards should be provided for the regulation of business enterprises to which special privileges have been granted by the people. Publicity will disclose unfair dealing, dishonesty and corruption: but, if properly enforced, it will not disclose to trade competitors the fruits of individual thrift and initiative, nor permit in any other manner the invasion of private rights.

The report has this to say of the Bureau

The report has this to say of the Bureau of Labor:

The Bureau of Labor has rendered effective service in its special field. The Department will utilize to the fullest extent the experience that has been gained in this important bureau and will seek to make more and more available the information it can obtain and to secure larger results from its work. Not only is there at present a bureau doing work pertaining exclusively to labor, but it is proposed to make every other bureau in the Department do its share, so far as its organization will permit, to "foster, promote, and develop * * the labor interests, * * of the United States." The Department's statistics on labor, as well as its statistics on other subjects, will be gathered fairly, given out fairly, and as far as possible will be made to represent accurately conditions found to exist. Whatever rearrangement may be found necessary in any of the duties now assigned to the bureau, the great interests of labor and of industry in their broadest sense will be subserved.

The new Department should not be ex-

and of industry in their broadest sense will be subserved.

The new Department should not be expected to do impossible things. If it can be helpful to any considerable extent in improving existing relations as between employer and employee, if its publications can lurnish facts from which there may come fuller understanding, if, having gained the confidence of the people, it can, from time to time, point the way to better feeling and broader views as between contending interests, it will accomplish one of the most beneficent results of its organization.

In concluding his report the Secretary

In concluding his report the Secretary

The Department deals with the great concerns of commercial and industrial life. To be of service to these interests it must have their hearty cooperation and support. It must be a department of business. It must be progressive, but at the same time conservative. It must not deviate in its course from the pathway of justice, strict and impartial. It must be nonpartisan in the highest and broadest sense. It must recognize no distinction as between large and small interests, as between the affluent or powerful and the humblest citizen. If it attempts to occupy a field that properly belongs to private endeavor it will inevitably fail to realize the high hopes of its present well-wishers. It must adhere rigidly to the lines marked out since the foundation of the Government for Federal agencies in executing the will of the people. If these general principles are made effective, if conservatism and impartiality, coupled with evertnereasing efficiency, mark its administration, I cannot but believe that this new Department will become a mighty influence for good in our commercial and industrial affairs. The Department deals with the great

Charges Against Consul-General Hughes. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Charges have been WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Charges have been preferred to the State Department against Dr. Oliver J. D. Hughes, United States Consul-General at Coburg, Germany, and they are under investigation. All that can be learned about them is that they do not affect the Consul-General's honesty. Dr. Hughes, who is a Philadelphian, was born in the Argentine Republic of American parents and was appointed Consul at Sonneberg, Germany, by President McKinley in February, 1898. Three months later he was transferred to the consulate at Coburg, which in 1944 was raised to the ne was transferred to the consulate at Coburg, which in 1901 was raised to the rank of Consulate-General. The salary is \$2,500. Dr. Hughes's home is Meriden, Conn., where Senator O. H. Platt also lives.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.-Unless Gov. Odell nterferes, William B. Ennis, the former Brooklyn policeman who murdered his wife, will be put to death at Sing Sing next Monday. The commission appointed by the Governor to pass upon the sanity of Ennis reported to-day he was sane. Waltham Watches

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HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Bill Introduced to Take the Place of Ship Subsidy Measure. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.-Mr. Payne (Rep.

N. Y.) reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, the resolution referring to the appropriate committees the var-ious subjects treated of in the President's ious subjects treated of in the President's message. It was referred to the committee of the whole, Mr. Burkett (Rep., Neb.) in the chair. 'After being read the resolution was reported back to the House, no one desiring to engage in debate, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Wanger, (Rep., Pa.) who yesterday endeavored to procure the adoption of an amendment to the Overstreet resolution calling for the Bristow report, so that it would

ing for the Bristow report, so that it would come to the House and be made public, to-day introduced in the House a resolution asking the Postmaster-General to send the papers in the post office investigation to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department, of which he (Wanger)

is chairman.

Mr. Goulden (Dem., N. Y.) introduced a bill appropriating \$10,000 for the erection of a monument or memorial in commemoration of the officers and men who lost their lives in the action on the monitor Tecumseh in Mobile Bay, on Aug. 5, 1864. The site is to be selected by the Secretary

The site is to be selected by the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Gardner (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill providing for the creation of a commission to be known as the Merchant Marine Commission, to be composed of the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster-General, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, three members of the Senate and three of the House of Representatives, to investigate and report to Congress at its next session what legislation is desirable for the development of the American merchant marine. The sum of \$50,000 is made available for the purpose of the measure.

It is purposed by Mr. Gardner that his bill shall take the place of a ship subsidy measure at this session of Congress, and that the report of the commission shall constitute the basis of a subsidy measure next year.

THE CUBAN BILL UP. Senator Morgan Denounces the Panama

Canal Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.-The Cuban bill was laid before the Senate to-day and Mr. Teller (Dem., Col.) resumed the speech h began yesterday against it.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) followed Mr.

Teller in an argument against the bill. He
devoted most of his two hours' speech to
a consideration of the situation at Panama. revolution and the consequent acquisition by the United States of sovereignty over by the United States of sovereignty over a strip of the Isthmus would cause all Latin-America, including Cuba, to look askance at the United States. Either the relations with Cuba should be allowed to remain as they are for the present or Cuba should be admitted as a State in the Union. He denounced the Canal treaty as "the most abominable, horrible, awful piece of business that the United States had ever engaged in," and quoted former Secretary of State Olney as saying that he hung his head in shame at the attitude of his country. He declared that the President had amended an act of Congress by inserting in the puties in the Bureau of Navigation.

declared that the President had amended an act of Congress by inserting in the Spooner act the words "Republic of Panama" in place of the "Republic of Colombia." and had evaded his plain duty in failing and refusing to turn to Nicaragua and Costa Rica upon the failure of Colombia to ratify the Hay-Herran treaty. The American Congress, concluded Mr. Morgan, would never consent to an amendment of the Spooner act by ratifying the Hay-Varilla treaty. The conscience of the American people would never permit of such infamy.

At 4:05 o'clock Mr. Morgan concluded his speech, and after fifteen minutes in executive session the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE Meets in Washington Friday-Perry 8 Heath Not to Resign Right Away. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- The plans for the

until to-morrow.

meeting of the Republican national committee here on Friday and Saturday of this week have been about completed. It was expected that Perry S. Heath, secretary of the committee, would arrive here to do not be the committee. the committee, would arrive here to-day, but he missed a train and will not arrive

but he missed a train and will not arrive until to-morrow.

The committee will meet at noon on Friday at the Arlington Hotel, Senator Hanna presiding. An early recess will be taken, to enable the committee, headed by Senator Hanna, to go to the White House to pay its respects to President Roosevelt.

The committee, upon reassembling, will immediately take up the principal business which brings the members together at this time—the selection of a date and place for the next Republican national convention.

onvention.

The general opinion is that Chicago will be selected, although some members of the committee were strongly tempted by the offer of \$300,000 in cash from New Orthe offer of \$300,000 in cash from New Orleans, on condition that the convention be held in that city.

The resignation of Perry S. Heath as secretary of the committee is not looked for at this week's meeting, despite the feeling of President Rooseveit that he should give up his connection with the committee.

should give up his connection with the committee.

Members of the Republican national committee who have arrived to attend next Friday's meeting are very favorably impressed with the details of the proposition formulated by Gen. Drayton, the Rhode Island member, for fixing the number of convention delegates from Southern States on the basis of Republican votes cast. But while Gen. Brayton's plan is popular, it is not likely that action on this subject will be taken by the committee, as it is it is not likely that action on this subject will be taken by the committee, as it is the general opinion of influential Republicans that this question should be dealt with by the convention itself. If Gen. Brayton's proposition and others of like character that have been prepared are submitted to the committee in the form of resolutions, they will probably be laid aside for reference to next summer's convention. The "Popular Shop."

FILLED WITH THINGS GOOD TO CIVE IN HOLIDAY TIME (and not to be had elsewhere).

The McHugh (Mission) Furniture (GF (Made in Manhatton since 1894.)
Comprising an Attractive Variety of Useful and Agreeable Pieces EVERY DAY HOME COMFORT.

original and artistic Furniture is const of Native Ash, and stained to suit Individual Requirements. McHUCH Wicker Chairs,

With Cushioned Seats, from \$5.00 each. (Natural Willow and stained in Colors.)

The Picturesque Draught Screens (Set with interesting Poster Prints.) The Old Colonial and Pickwick

Easy Chairs in Green Cambridge Calico, at \$20.00 each. The Formosa Elbow Chair of Oak Framed Cane at \$7.50 ea

FOR THE LITTLE FOLK. Tim Rush Seated Chairs, Brownie Setted Tables. Domesticated Animal Rocking Chairs. Noah's Ark Nursery Posters. The Handwove Rag Rugs, in soft blendings of Liberty Pabrica.

Freight prepaid on furniture bought from stock 10 Visitors Welcome. Joseph B. McHugh & Co.

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A very handsome piece of furniture is the antique swell-front desk—after Chippendale. With inlaid lines, ball and claw-feet. 3 outside drawers, and pigeon holes and small drawers within.

A limited number-at the small price of \$65. Show Rooms, 40 East 23rd L

Call for Meeting of Democratic National

Committee. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- Chairman Jones of the Democratic national committee today issued a call for a meeting of that body to be held in the Hotel Raleigh in this city

to be held in the Hotel Raleigh in this city on Jan. 12. In addition to the selection of a place for holding the national convention and naming a date, the committee will have two contests to settle—one from the District of Columbia, and the other from the Indian Territory.

The fight for the right to represent the District of Columbia in the committee promises to be interesting. The contestants are James L. Norris, a prominent and wealthy patent attorney, who was formerly on the committee, and Charles and wealthy patent attorney, who was formerly on the committee, and Charles Slater, a Bryan free silver man.

Naval Aide to the President. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- Commander Cameron McK. Winslow has been appointed Naval Aide to the President, succeeding Naval Aide to the President, succeeding Capt. William S. Cowles, assigned to command the battleship Missouri. Commander Winslow is a nephew of Capt. Winslow of Kearsarge fame. He was wounded while in command of a cable cutting expedition off the north Cuban coast in the Spanish war. His assignment with the President will be additional to his present cutter in the Bureau of Navientian.

POSTUM CEREAL.

Wife Fell in Love With Husband "All Over

Again." The wife of a well-known attorney at law of Seward, Neb., tells the tale worth reading: "My husband was a soldier in the Civil War and was, as he called himself, 'an old coffee cooler' and had always

"About a year ago he complained of a feeling of faintness every time after climbing his office stairs and was also troubled by terrible headaches that almost drove him wild. "He gradually grew weaker and weaker until his affliction culminated in nervous

drank very strong coffee.

collapse, and for weeks he seemed to be fading away from us in spite of all our "The physicians pronounced him strong and well, with no organic trouble whatever, and there seemed to be nothing the

matter except the complete giving out of his nervous system. "The doctors decided that coffee was at the bottom of all his trouble and ordered Postum Cereal in its place. He improved daily since he quit coffee and began drinking Postum, and now says he feels better than he has felt for 20 years, headaches are gone, no more fainting spells and is gaining in flesh every day, and he seems so much younger and heartier and happier than he has for years that I have fallen

in love with him over again. "Now for my brother's case; a few years ago he had a peculiar trouble. His tongue was swollen and sore at the roots and

covered underneath with festers. "He thought his affliction was of a cancerous nature and his doctor was of the same opinion. He could scarcely eat anything and became so poor and run down he was simply a nervous wreck. He consulted various physicians, but none were able to diagnose his case or help him in

"At last a doctor to whom he applied said he believed my brother was coffee poisoned and advised him to quit coffee and drink Postum. He gave him no medicine but to d him to give Postum fair trial and return to him in 6 weeks. My brother had used Postum only about ten days when the festers disappeared from his tongue and at the end of two weeks the soreness and swelling were gone and he began to pick up in flesh and spirite. He has never touched coffee since, but drinks Postum all the time and has never

"To look at my experience is it any wonder I can write a heartfelt testimonial for Postum?" Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Well-ville."

Brother Ralston shifted for himself, coming around pretty often and getting a meal. Mrs. Ralston sold newspapers and went out and did washing and so was able to pay something for her own and the children's board.

Brother Ralston, being a prophet and an apostle, of course could not work. He got to hanging around the neighborhood praying and whooping up prophecies in the street and getting crowds together. Mrs. Hedlung said last night that Mrs. Ralston got to believe that her husband was not in communication with the right sort of angels.

Well Known in Society Were. The Portrait Show is now the attraction Alexander, Mrs. Seth Barton French arnations on the six tea tables. Mme.